



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Secretary's report showed an increase in general interest on the part of the members and an increase also in the attendance of visitors at the regular meetings.

The quarter-centennial was celebrated by a well attended public meeting. The program of this meeting included the projection of micro-slides of rock sections, marine algæ, living animalculæ and wood sections, and table exhibits from the three natural kingdoms under thirty-five instruments.

About a year ago the Society was sectionalized, and the following sections created:

(1) Agriculture, (2) Bacteriology, (3) Biology (Zoölogy), (4) Botany, (5) Chemistry, (6) Entomology, (7) Geology, (8) Histology, (9) Mineralogy, (10) Pathology, (11) Physics, (12) Technique, (13) Literature.

Of these the sections on Bacteriology, Botany and Mineralogy have had charge of one meeting each, and reports of less length have been made by the sections on Technique and Literature.

The membership includes 40 active, 19 corresponding and 1 honorary member.

After the business session A. H. Chester, Ph. D., read a paper on 'Crystals,' describing the means used in the preparation of crystals for micro-mounts; slow crystallization from fusion, or solution, sublimation, precipitation and electrolysis. The paper described the systems of crystals to some extent, mentioning more especially those of gold, silver and copper. With the aid of ten microscopes the minute beauties of the crystals were shown, with appreciation to a goodly number of members and friends.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, JUNE, 1895.

THE June number of the American Journal of Science opens with an article by Prof. Frank Waldo discussing the daily march

of the wind velocities in the United States. This is based upon the published data furnished by the Chief Signal Officer's Report for 1890, giving the average wind movement for each hour of each day in this year, and also the daily averages for the seven years 1883-89. These are discussed for the different portions of the country and the results presented in a series of curves; they show distinct maxima for many stations in January, which are still more developed in July. D. A. Kreider describes the preparation of perchloric acid and its application to the determination of potassium; also W. H. Hobbs, the crystal form of borneol and isoborneol. R. Ruedemann gives an abstract of a paper (to appear in full in the Report of the New York State Geologist) on the mode of growth and development of the graptolitic genus *Diplograptus*; a series of figures illustrates the subject. N. H. Darton gives an account of the recent discovery of a dike penetrating the Salina formation at DeWitt near Syracuse, N. Y.; this occurrence is of especial interest because doubtless connected with the Syracuse dike described by Dr. G. H. Williams in 1887. The petrography of the DeWitt dike is fully given by J. F. Kemp. Another article is by G. M. Dawson, giving a general discussion of the amount of elevation that has taken place along the Rocky Mountain Range in British America since the close of the Cretaceous; the minimum estimate obtained of greatest uplift for the region (about latitude 50°) is 32,000 to 35,000 feet. Three analyses of sodalite are given by L. McI. Luquer and G. J. Volckening. The number closes with a series of abstracts and reviews, and finally the volume index. Under the Geological Notes, R. T. Hill mentions the discovery of a dicotyledonous flora in the Cheyenne sandstone at the base of the beds belonging to the Comanche series in Comanche and Barber counties, of southern Kansas.